

Britain Shows The Way

When one reads of the very little accomplished by the World Economic Conference, and of the adjournment of the World Disarmament Conference without any results having been achieved, and coupled with these facts, to advance the cause of peace, official announcement is made of the signing in Germany, of the largest military and naval budgets yet known in Japan of a great programme of cruisers construction by the United States, of hundreds of millions spent by France, only to be used to add to the armaments of the world determined on self-destruction, and is it their desire that civilization as we now know it shall be destroyed?

When we recall the efforts made following the Great War to set up the League of Nations as a form of international machinery to maintain and promote the peace of the world; as we recall the fact that in the year 1918 the League has, on more than one occasion, been instrumental in preventing war, but that more recently it failed to check Japanese aggression in China and Manchuria; as we witness Japan's defiance of the League and withdrawal from it, followed by the withdrawal of Germany, and now the threatened resignation of Italy, we are further inclined to ask: Is there no nation that can and will give leadership to the world in the cause of peace?

Is physical disarmament the first and necessary step to an assurance of peace? If so, then Great Britain has provided leadership, but, alas the other nations have refused to follow.

Speaking in the House of Lords recently, Lord Londonderry, Secretary for Air in the National Government, stated that Britain has only 850 first class aircraft compared with 1,650 in France, from 1,400 to 1,500 in Russia, 2,000 to 2,100 in the United States, and 1,000 to 1,100 in Italy. In Britain's first line aircraft have been reduced to little more than a quarter of her post-war strength with the result that Britain now stands in the number of her military and naval airplanes only fifth in the list of nations.

Sir John Simon, of the House of Commons, in a recent review of Britain's efforts to set an example in disarmament, stated in emphatic terms that Britain has set an example, has led the way. "No reasonable or instructed person can possibly suggest," said Sir John, "that we have not reduced our own armaments to the lowest point to which we could go by unilateral action. It will not be thought a waste of time if I gave the House three or four figures."

Of the British Navy, Sir John Simon then said: "Take the Navy—I am going to give comparisons not with the end of the war when we had piled up enormous forces, I am going to the year in which the war began."

"Since 1914 the capital ships of the British Commonwealth have been reduced from 60 to 15; its cruisers from 108 to 54; its destroyers from 216 to 102, and its submarines from 74 to 10. In 1914 we had a class of vessels called a torpedo boat, and there were 1,000 of them. In 1914, they have disappeared entirely. At the same time there has been a reduction in personnel, as compared with 1914, from 152,000 to 90,000."

So much has been said in naval disarmament being by Britain, Sir John Simon continued: "Take the Army—Since 1914, in a recent review of Britain's efforts to set an example in disarmament, stated in emphatic terms that Britain has set an example, has led the way. "No reasonable or instructed person can possibly suggest," said Sir John, "that we have not reduced our own armaments to the lowest point to which we could go by unilateral action. It will not be thought a waste of time if I gave the House three or four figures."

Instead of following this wonderful leadership by Great Britain in disarmament, the other great nations of the world have actually increased their fighting forces and voted larger armament budgets than ever before in times of peace. And the question arises, and calls for an answer whether Britain's action is in any sense responsible or blameworthy. Britain has done its part for the world has refused to follow the British example.

As a result, the world today is drifting, if indeed, it is not actually rushing into war. And the question arises, and calls for an answer whether Britain's action is in any sense responsible or blameworthy. Britain has done its part for the world has refused to follow the British example.

The failure of other nations to follow Britain's lead in disarmament only serves to prove what in this column has been stated in previous columns, to wit, that physical disarmament by the nations is not good enough; it is not a sufficient guarantee of peace; in fact, if followed by some nations and not by all, it may even prove provocative of war. What is necessary, what in fact must precede physical disarmament, is mental and spiritual disarmament by the people themselves. They must free themselves of their racial and nationalistic ideas, their suspicions of other peoples and nations, their narrow and religious passions and prejudices, the things that cause war, and as long as other people, whether politicians, or churchmen, or war profiteering classes, or self-seekers of any kind who play upon and pander to the passions of people, continue to use them to inflame the masses, just so long will there be war.

This mental and spiritual disarmament among the peoples of the world must precede physical disarmament. Without the former, the latter form of disarmament would be vain in any event. By her action, Britain has demonstrated that her people are ready for this larger, better, more far-reaching disarmament for the betterment of mankind. She cannot do more than maintain the force of her example and promote her educational propaganda. It remains for the rest of the nations to follow Britain's example.

Luxury Flats In England

Better For Fishermen

Block Will Contain Thirty Shops For Convenience Of Tenants

A block of luxury flats, which will occupy three acres of ground and contain 360 flats and 30 shops, is planned to be erected in the district of Whitechapel, London, England. It is expected to be the largest single block of flats in Europe.

There will be a private automobile roadway running under one side of the flats, according to the architect's plan, and tenants will be able to shop in comfort without any need to leave the building. Over 1,000 men will be employed on the building, which will cost, it is estimated, £200,000.

"Any man can be a fool and not know it," declared a married woman. "Any man, that is, except a married man."

Household Drudgery

The Bane of a Woman's Life

Nature intended women to be strong and healthy instead of weak and sickly, but when a woman has good health when she has to go through the household drudgery without any relaxation, it is a curse. She becomes nervous and irritable, has bad humors, faint and dizzy spells, shortness of breath, and loses her appetite and can't sleep at night.

Women who are weak and run down will find in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a remedy to strengthen the system and bring back the much desired health.

MILBURN'S
HEALTH
NERVE PILLS

STARTS PROCEEDINGS

Using Infra-Red Rays

Newly-Discovered Process Takes Photographs Up To 500 Miles

Infra-red photography and its use in the detection of crime, as well as in the study of the physical properties of matter, formed the subject of a lecture by Sir Robert Robertson, chief government chemist, before a joint meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry and three other Manchester societies.

Sir Robert began by explaining the latest methods of using infra-red rays to other rays. The whole range of known rays runs from wireless rays, which may be as much as a mile long, to cosmic rays which are infinitesimally short, he said. The cosmic rays have such energy that they will pierce through the thickness of a metre of lead. This is due to the fact that the frequency of vibration of a ray increases as its wave-length becomes shorter.

The infra-red rays are next in length above the familiar spectrum of visible light. Sir Robert referred to some of the better-known uses of infra-red rays. First in this was infra-red photography in which great advances have been made in their use for aerial photographs of the Everest range were one instance, and in the United States landscape photographs are being taken to a distance of 300 miles. Such photographs are made possible by the use of infra-red rays which are not deflected by ordinary light rays and are therefore more perfect.

The lecturer referred to the medical uses of infra-red rays, which is valuable in revealing skin conditions such as varicose veins, and to the research which has been attempted by scientists interested in dyestuffs. It is thought that the dyed colors most suitable for wear in the tropics can be found by study of the extent to which different fabrics and dyes absorb the sun's rays. Sir Robert expressed the opinion, however, that research would have to go farther from the visible spectrum before concrete results could be achieved in this field.

Battle Over Old Stamp

Collector's Wife Does Not Want Valuable Specimen Sold

A woman is now fighting a legal battle over a faded bit of paper worth £10,000, and in London a man is laying his plans to cross the Atlantic to secure it for himself.

The duellists are Mrs. Arthur Hind, widow of the Brereton family silk millionaire, and Belsa Cecilia, of Lucerne, Switzerland.

The prize is the British Guinea 1858 one-pound stamp, the only specimen in existence.

This bit of paper, which is drawn and blued, and probably the ugliest stamp in the world, was put up for auction, and Mr. Kekulu was the keenest bidder for it.

Mrs. Hind had had the stamp brought to have it excluded from the sale of her late husband's world-famous collection, which is worth a princely sum at least.

Mrs. Hind wants to keep the £10,000 stamp as a precious memory of her husband, who died this year aged 77.

Still Using Old Custom

Horn Blowing Marks End Of Day In Ripon

Ever since Alfred the Great presided the quaint Old World City of Ripon, England, with a horn in token of its charter, it has been continuously used to herald the close of each day.

Picturesquely garbed in ancient costume, the official horn blower, on the exact stroke of 6 o'clock, parades the market square and sounds the loud, clear notes which echo through the city.

It was in 886 that the Wakeham's horn was given to the city, and 700 years later an ordinance required the horn to be blown according to ancient custom at the four corners of the cross each evening. Later, three blasts are sounded outside the mayor's residence. The horn is now blown by the Sergeant-at-Arms on all ceremonial occasions.

A Moving Mountain

An unusual mountain that shifts about over the landscape and occasionally spouts great clouds of smoke gathered his unusual name at the Chamber of Commerce recently estimated that 5,000 visitors had been attracted to this region in the past three months by a desire to see a mountain, Durango's "moving peak."

"Bill—The boss offered me an interest in the business today."

"Joe—That so?"

"Yes." "He said that if I didn't take an interest in it pretty soon he'd fire me."

Definite Improvement In Trade of Canada

BANK OF MONTREAL ANNUAL MEETING

Impressions of the improvement that has occurred in world wide trade, as well as of the steady increase in the volume of Canadian exports among the outstanding features of the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal.

Sir Charles Gordon, the president of the Bank of Montreal, stated that practically the world over trade had increased this year and that in Canada, for the better part of the year, definite improvement in business had been going on. Canada's external commerce had also grown in volume.

Sir Charles also had a cheerful word regarding improved conditions in Great Britain. The country's faith in simple, well proved methods had been more justified, with the result that Britain's credit stood as high as ever, and London had regained her position as the financial centre of the world.

Royal Commission On Banking In regard to the question of establishing a central bank in Canada, Sir Charles pointed out that two members of the Royal Commission of Canadians thoroughly versed in the banking and economic conditions of this country. These two members were not in accord with the rest of the commission in their opinion that the bank would be under the control of a political party and therefore subject to political influences. The history of the

Federal Reserve and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the United States shows how little the stimulation of political influence can be relied upon in strong position.

Bank In Head Position Mr. Richard Giddis, Joint General Manager, reviewing the annual statement of the bank, pointed out that the total assets of \$708,000,000, the liquid assets aggregated \$492,500,000, and the total deposits of \$1,125,000,000, the public.

The special interest was the announcement that the bank now has over one million deposit accounts, and that, in summing up, Mr. Giddis said: "Natural correctives are working hard for recovery, but many artificial barriers still impede progress. Economic and financial disruption have brought about to no small extent by the operations of Central Banks under political influence, by excessive tariffs and quotas, by exaggerated nationalism bordering on socialism, the stoppage of free migration of peoples, distrust and the current economic conditions of the world."

Contrast, Canada is fortunately circumstanced in that it is a young country with a constitutionally sound government, with a healthy people, self-reliant and free of traditional prejudices, and therefore able to escape the influence of the world's economic crisis.

Boy Has Strange Talent

Can Play Tunes By Rubbing Faint Of Hands Together

A farmer boy of this village showed city folk in Chicago recently his strange talent in playing musical tunes by merely rubbing together his palms.

He discovered music in his hands years ago when he was going home through the woods from grade school. He had his hands in his pockets. As it was cold, he took his hands out and began rubbing them together to get warm when he noticed a squeaking sound. When he got home he kept experimenting and practicing until he could finally grind out "Yankee Doodle."

Ever since that time he has been trying to teach his friends to play. The town near his home, how to make music with their hands, but to a few notes can he lead them out of their homes.

"When the family get tired of hearing me, I would get up extra early, go down to the creek, wash the chimes, and then sit and practice. I would go out in the woods and listen to the birds and the animals and try to imitate their sounds."

He leaned over and said, "Build-troop," with a twist and squeeze of the thumb and forefinger of the amphibian. Quickly he changed to the sound of the chipmunk, the woodchuck, the call of the robin, the chirp of the sparrow, the harsh cry of the bluejay, the chirp of a common sparrow-allow, by pressing his palms and fingers.

Western Cattle Trade

New Experiment Is Arranged With Alberta Ranchers

A new development in western cattle trade which if successful may pave the way for the export of cattle from Alberta, is the purchase of 1,000 head of choice feeder cattle direct from ranchers by a prominent British cattle importer.

The cattle, purchased in the Lethbridge and central Alberta districts, will be taken from farmer feeders for the winter and shipped to the Old Country in the spring when in prime condition. The feeder is paid cash for the cattle and the farmer will receive seven cents a pound for the gain made while the animals are in the feeding lot.

City Solicitor Puzzled

Can a rooster be classified as an animal? City solicitor Mr. Kingston, Ontario, is rather puzzled about the matter, but he is inclined to the belief that a rooster can be termed an animal for legal purposes. A few weeks ago the city council decided that the crowing of a rooster might constitute a nuisance, and under the present by-laws of the city a rooster cannot take legal action to have the nuisance stopped.

Thousands Of Sheep In Drive

Twenty-five thousand sheep were gathered in the vicinity of the highest drive of the recently mountain. They came from the entire Maligne mountain range of North Wales, combining their numbers with the sheep already assembled for the second annual drive of the season. During the day the entire flock was alive with dogs, sheep and shepherds.

Ten—You can't believe everything you hear."

Ben—"No, but you can repeat it."

Canada In Central Position

Cannot Ignore Problems Of Orient States Sir Robert Falconer

The importance of regional conferences as a means of solving difficult international disputes among nations was emphasized by Sir Robert Falconer when he addressed the University of Western Ontario in London, Canada. It must be remembered, was in the centre of the world, between the Atlantic and Pacific, and could not ignore the problems of the Orient. Canadians were not nearly as secure as they were inclined to think themselves, and the Orient was a source of trouble and worry. It was brought into agreement America could not but suffer, Sir Robert said.

If China rose in the scale of civilization the world would be a different place, Sir Robert said. He emphasized the part which the new world had played in bringing about discontentment in the Orient. Steamers from the new world had brought their brilliant Japanese and Chinese students, and their scientific and technical institutions and had gone home imbued with a new idea of life. The trouble in Manchukuo was only a part of the trouble in the Orient. He pointed out, he pointed out. He suggested that Japan was not likely to go to war with the United States, but it was selling silk to that country. It was too important in her economic life.

He urged everyone to stand behind the League of Nations. War never solved any problem, only conference, regional or world conference, could really settle difficulties.

Heavy Cattle Shipments

Fifty Thousand Head Shipped From Canada To Britain This Year

Canada has shipped over 50,000 head of live cattle to the markets of the United Kingdom during the present year. This corresponds with only 16,000 head last year up to the same date last year.

Exports From Dec. 2 to Dec. 6 this year, totalled 1,203 head and brought the year's total up to 50,193 head. The S.S. Concordia cattle sailed to Glasgow. English steers made 1.9 cents, and bulls 5.8 cents, live weight. Birkenhead sold the S.S. Manchester, commerce cattle. Light easterns made 13.7 to 14.2 cents in sink, and other grades sold accordingly. Light westerns 11.6 to 12.1 cents.

Cast-Iron Blocks For Roads

A new industry has been started in Oldham, England. The company is making cast-iron blocks for use in paving and an experimental length is being laid at Moorside, Oldham. A quarter of an inch of bituminous solution poured over the material is laid between each block. The blocks weigh 20 pounds each, and are 11 1/2 inches long. They are irregularly shaped, providing a rough surface. The design has been registered.

The Handiest thing in the Kitchen

"HANDI-ROLL"

For covering cakes, lining drawers, etc. It's fast white or colored. No. 48. As desired, or with a pattern. Paper products. HAMILTON, ONTARIO

National Marketing Board Would Facilitate Carrying Out Of London Wheat Agreement

"We believe establishment of a national marketing board would greatly facilitate the successful carrying out of the London wheat agreement," states a memorandum made public by the central board of the Canadian wheat pools.

Pointing out that all three pooling organizations had unanimously endorsed the principle of the agreement dealing with the wheat situation by international co-operative effort, it expressed doubt that the hedging system, "which has been kept from completely breaking down only by the stabilization policy of the federal government, could function at all under the rule of grain which would flood the market unless some policy of control over deliveries was established."

"With a quota system of deliveries from the farm established," the memorandum continues, "and a fixed export from Canada for a certain period, there would not be any place for speculation in marketing the grain except at the expense of the producer or the consumer and our pool boards question international co-operation and the futures trading system can get by very well together."

"The wheat agreement was decided upon as in the interest of all people, consumers as well as producers, of the countries represented at the conference. If wheat producers are to assist in a regulated delivery of wheat to meet a quota of wheat consumption allocated to Canada, they must be assured of proper assurances that will preclude the possibility of an increase in price of wheat being absorbed by interest situated between producer and consumer."

"They must also be assured of a market based on a negotiated price, and not on a speculative one where the price fluctuates unduly from day to day and too often in a relation to the value of wheat."

"Principle of a domestic price for wheat at a remunerative level to producers has been accepted by governments of nearly all important importing countries, and was in force in one of the principal exporting countries, the memorandum adds, 'We believe that a domestic price on a parity with prices of other goods sold in Canada is what is set for all wheat produced for domestic use in this country.'"

"The wheat pool boards believed successful carrying out of the wheat agreement should not be regarded as a cure-all for Canadian agriculture; but that it should be regarded as a national production of marketing policy for the entire farming industry, including livestock, poultry and dairy products as well as grain."

Belief was expressed that framing of an intelligently planned national policy for Canadian agriculture, deserving proper attention from governments and agricultural colleges to undertake immediately. The need was urgent and such a policy should deal with agriculture on a broad basis, including measures for properly financing agricultural operations at reasonable interest rates; debt adjustment, and other steps to prevent deterioration of the farming plant."

"We consider that a definite need exists for the individual farmer, enforced by legislation, is the most equitable manner for adjusting wheat production in Canada to the quantity this country can deliver under the wheat agreement," it continues.

If adjustment of production to the amount were left to the discretion of the farmer, reduction of acreage by one farmer might be offset by increased acreage by his neighbor. The farmer himself would decide how much land to sow to wheat when he knew definitely how many bushels he would be permitted to market."

Any Person Can Sing
"Any person who can talk can learn to sing and sing as beautifully as the robins," recently Mrs. Grace G. Pierce, instructor in child voice at Dartmouth University College of Music. "There is seldom a person who has only one tone in his voice. A soprano is one who has not yet found his singing voice but it is there awaiting his discovery," she said.

Salesman "Yes sir, all our cars this is the size we feel confident and justified in pushing."
Customer "That's enough! I want one to ride in!"

W. N. U. 2025

Punishment Was Severe

Hitler Cancelled Market Stand Because Woman Did Not Vote

In a suburb of Frankfurt in Germany, a woman who failed to vote at the Hitler election has been prohibited from keeping her stand in the market place, and has been compelled to wear in the street a placard inscribed: "I have not voted, because the honor and peace of Germany does not interest me." Voting qualifications are easy over here, too, but few enough vote. Take the elections for municipal council. If those who are eligible and do not vote were placarded and marched down the street they would be a long time passing the traditional given point. There are too many citizens not interested in how their city is governed. And every free elector is responsible for one vote for good government.—Brandon Sun.

Fareless Clocks Popular

Large Railway Stations In London Using New Type

Popularity of the new fareless clock in a railway station in London has caused the prediction that the type will shortly be used in all stations in England. The time is given by figures three feet tall. They are painted on endless moving disks, changing each minute. These numerals are on three belts, and each is spangled with large circular reflectors, so that the time, "12:30" or "8:40" for example, are easily read day or night. It can easily be read from all parts of the London station.



By Ruth Rogers



CAPELET SHOULDERS ARE SO SMART: A LOVELY STYLE FOR SCHOOL GIRL

Mother is wearing such adorable woolen this season. Wouldn't little schoolgirl age daughter like it, too? This cunning, model sketched is capelet shoulders. Brown accents in the velvet-toned finishing the neck, button trim and leather belt are very effective.

Plaid woolen, checked or monochrome wool jersey, wool crepe, and wool and gabardine. It's a lovely, it's so easily made and at small cost.

Style No. 354 is designed in sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
Size 12 requires 3 1/2 yards of 30-inch material, a yard of 4-inch ribbon for bow, and 1/2 yard of 1/2-inch ribbon for belt.
Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or cash (not in paper). Will come carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. Size
Name
Address

Town

EARL OF ATHLONE CONFERS DEGREE ON HIS WIFE



The University of London Foundation Day Presentation of Degrees by the Chancellor, Earl of Athlone, this year saw the unusual and happy event of the Chancellor presenting his own wife with a degree. Our picture shows the Earl conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature on his wife, Princess Alice. The Earl is a brother of Queen Mary.

Birds Not Shelterers

Seek Best Food And Shelter Regardless Of Weather

Birds are no better weather prophets than humans, according to C. Wynne Edwards, ornithologist at McGill University. They seek food and shelter just as human beings do, and always to where these necessities are most abundant regardless of weather. The pine grosbeak, a native of Canada, which is a rose-colored bird somewhat similar to the robin but slightly smaller, usually spends its summers around the Hudson Bay and sub-Arctic regions. In winter it comes south to the latitude of Montreal. This year, however, it came south three weeks earlier than usual, but Prof. Edwards does not seem to think this had any bearing on the approach of winter. The attributes of this early migration to a poor crop of seeds and berries in the northern districts.

Another bird which makes its annual migration to the south from the Arctic regions is the common Canada goose. This bird generally winters along the Atlantic coast from the maritime southwest to the Gulf of Mexico. It lives chiefly on the roots of a sea-grass, commonly known as "eel-grass." Some time ago it was discovered that this grass was being attacked and was gradually disappearing. The rapid disappearance of this bird-food is having a distinct effect on the migratory habits of the feathered folk, and the government is carrying on an investigation as to the origin and nature of the bacteria which is causing so much disturbance.

Does Not Need Dog

Man Does Own Barking When He Goes Hunting

Clarence Michael, a school teacher of Terrace, B.C., told some friends recently that any time he finished a grouse he started to bark, and the poor, foolish bird, thinking a dog was on the job, promptly flew into a tree.

The hunters were somewhat doubtful, but the following week-end Clarence took some of them along. He flushed a bird, barked, and the bird zoomed into nearby tree. Later he had another chance, and had the same result.

Production Is Cheap

"Dry ice" (solid carbon dioxide) can be made from gases in chimney smoke at a cost of 1 1/2 cents a pound, according to a report received by the American Chemical Society. This refrigerant, although made from smoke, is snowy white and odorless.

The Royal Palm Park of Florida is the only state park in the United States owned by women.

Act Governs Child Labor

Egypt Follows Example Of Britain And Other Countries

The act which the Egyptian Parliament put upon the statute books to regulate the employment of children in industry follows the lines of acts which the people of Great Britain and of other similarly advanced countries are familiar, but being the first of its kind in Egypt it naturally lags behind in many respects. In general, children under 12 are not to work at all, though in a few specified exceptional cases they may do so after nine years of age. The daily hours are not to exceed seven for those of the youngest class, while no young person under 15 is to work more than nine hours a day or to do any night work at all. Provisions are made for rest-times both daily and weekly and against danger and ill-health likely to arise in the various occupations. The act came into operation on the first day after Christmas—a happy augury perhaps for the introduction of a Children's Charter in Egypt—Egyptian Gazette.

Swearing In New Governor

Ceremony In Isle Of Man Is Very Impressive

In preparation for the swearing in of Sir Montague Butler as the new governor of the Isle of Man a new statue of the great oak has been prepared. It is five feet six inches long, and richly carved by Manx craftsmen. Sir Montague will hold the staff in his hand in Castle Rushen, and swear to "truly and uprightly deal between our sovereign lord and king and his subjects within this Isle, and as differently as between party and party, as this staff now standeth, so far as in me lieth." The ceremony will be elaborate and impressive.

Leaves A Loophole

Dr. Charles A. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution reports the discovery that the weather all over the world repeats itself substantially every twenty-three years and describes it as "a fundamental climatological interval in nature second only to the year itself." Wisely, he adds that it will differ in day-by-day details, thus protecting himself against the controversialists who may start looking up the records of 1910.

In a series of tests to find out what color is scientifically best for uniforms, white was found to be the most efficient. It was found that white markers are the most efficient.

Shoe Shop Proprietor: "Here comes a couple of lady customers."
Assistant: "Shall I wait on them?"
Proprietor: "No, I'll wait on them. You get ready to stretch some shoes."

Government Policy Adopted For Preservation Of Wild Life Is Meeting With Gratifying Success

Faster Ocean Crossing

Liners Of Near Future Described By French Expert

Two thousand passengers soon will be able to travel from Havre to New York in four days by trans-Atlantic steamer with a maximum of comfort, safety and speed, according to one of France's experts on merchant marine, who desires to remain anonymous.

"From the practical viewpoint of economy," this expert said, "it is advantageous to construct a liner of big dimensions. Only the giant boats can take care of a great trans-Atlantic traffic while providing a maximum of comfort and speed to a great number of passengers."

"As soon as the present economic crisis is over, the traffic between Europe and America is bound to increase. And very soon the North Atlantic service will do more than half of Europe and America; it will be able to connect Europe with the Eastern Coast of Asia. As a result, the Paris-Tokyo route will be across the United States with a minimum of time and expense, and without the necessity of passing through the tropics. Consequently to handle the American and Asiatic traffic, liners of enormous power and size will be required in the North Atlantic. It is an conviction that a liner, transporting 2,000 passengers to New York in four days, with perfect safety, has a prosperous career before it."

Liners of this type, he said, seldom will exceed 1,000 feet in length. The "Normandie" now under construction at St. Nazaire measures 1,020 feet, which he considers most suitable. It permits the boat to span the summit of the two big waves. As to future ship tonnage, the maritime expert refused to make a guess; the tonnage of the "Normandie" is 47,500 tons displacement, and the boat accommodates 2,137 passengers.

Stream-Lined Rail Car

Revolutionary Design Used In Experiment In England

Great Britain's first stream-lined rail car has entered experimental service between Southall and Didcot on the Great Western Railway.

So far as British rail designs are concerned the car is revolutionary. It resembles a huge seaplane hull, surrounded by close-fitting observation windows. Wind resistance is reduced to a fifth of that encountered by a similar flat-ended car.

The car has a seating capacity of 50 artists, passengers, and is driven by a 130-horse-power heavy oil engine with non-inflammable oil. On the first run between London and Reading, 38 miles, the car reached a speed of 61 miles an hour and traveled at an average of 54 miles an hour.

Many Horses In Sweden

Numbers Are Increasing Despite Advance Of Motors

Advance of motors in Sweden has not depleted the horse population, for horses are actually gaining in numbers. In 1902 Sweden had 542,158 horses and twenty-five years later about 653,000, not including army horses and those in the city of Stockholm. The ancient trade of saddle and harness making has suffered considerably from the depression, but brighter times are now discernible.

"My last boarder was a wonderful artist," sighed the landlady, as she yanked at the pie-crust. "He always said he found inspiration in my new boarder, surveying his bent fork."

Stranger: "I've asked for money, begged for money, cried for money and now I'm here!"
Old Gent: "Have you ever tried working for it?"
Stranger: "Oh, no! I haven't got to 'it' yet!"

Owing to a shortage of atropine for medical purposes, during the great war, wild belladonna (day-night-shade) plants were collected so assiduously that the plant was exterminated in certain areas of several countries.

Howell: "I hear they're using all kinds of materials for manufacturing aluminum gas."
Powell: "Yes, they even use the light of the consumer's conscience."

Continuing the policy of re-stocking depleted areas with indigenous species of wild life from surplus herds, the Department of the Interior recently shipped a carload of wapiti or elk from the Banff National Park, Watkinson, Alberta, to Kamloops, British Columbia. This shipment, consisting of six males and twenty females, was made at the request of the government of British Columbia. The animals will be liberated in the country at the head of Adams Lake, an area eminently suited to the requirements of this species.

Canada's efforts to restore the elk to its former numbers throughout the Dominion form another important chapter in the history of wild life conservation. The outstanding success achieved in bringing back the buffalo, and the entire work program in the protection and propagation of the pronghorn antelope have attracted world-wide attention while the sanctuary given to wild life has been the means of preserving for future generations much of the wild life resources of the country.

The wapiti or elk once ranged the North American continent in millions, comparable in number to the same range as the buffalo. The settlement of the prairies and the accompanying improvident slaughter, however, brought about a disastrous reduction in the numbers of this magnificent member of the deer family. In 1916 there were only a few scattered herds of elk are found outside the national parks and other preserves provided for their protection.

The Canadian government of Canada for the preservation of the elk was in 1900, when a number of these animals were purchased from a resident of Manitoba and placed in Banff National Park. Two years later a small additional number was added. By 1916 there were 32 head in the Banff Park enclosure, but as far as could be ascertained, the species in its wild state had practically disappeared from the vicinity.

In 1917 and again in 1920 the United States Government generously loaned numbers of surplus elk from Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming. These shipments totaling 237 head arrived in good condition at Banff and were released in suitable areas. In 1923 elk appeared to be very numerous in Banff Park, and at the present time only a few scattered herds which ranged the Brazeau and Southwestern valleys. With the steady increase in the number of elk, it is now believed to contain several thousand head.

The nucleus of the Buffalo Park herd consisted of a few animals which, together with several antelope and deer, were found enclosed in the park in 1900, after the erection of the many miles of fence required for the reception of the herd of buffalo. In 1910 and 1911 additional small herds were introduced into the park. In their new surroundings where they were aided by rigid protection, the elk increased in a gratifying manner. Buffalo National Park now contains more than 1,000 elk, in addition to some 5,500 buffalo, 2,500 mule deer and 100 moose.

One of the largest known herds of wild elk now in the park is located in the vicinity of the Banff National Park in Manitoba. Riding Mountain Park originally formed a part of the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve and the elk now in the park no doubt owe their existence to the protection afforded them in these sanctuaries during the past century.

A small outlet for the buffalo and elk surplus to the grazing capacity of Buffalo National Park is provided for the elk in the Banff National Park and the entire work program and zoological studies of elk and other more of these species. Recent shipments of elk from this park to Ontario include a carload of twenty-five animals which were placed in the Pembroke Crown Game Reserve in November, 1922, and are consigned to the Burchell Industrial Park in March, 1923. Latest reports indicate that these elk are thriving in their new surroundings.

As the Aero Plane Engine sees the automobile of the future. Plenty of room for the driver in the front seat. Streamlining of the car, with eliminate all such side obstructions as fenders, window recesses, etc.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

During the past season an increase of 15 liners and 1,662 passengers was recorded in the route from Europe and Newfoundland, as compared with last year's figures, according to Montreal harbor officials.

Near-Admiral Richard A. Byrd has sailed from New Zealand with his second expedition to the Antarctic, where a party of scientists and explorers will make a two-year study of the South Polar regions from their base at "Little America."

Discovery near Cumberland, Maryland, of a "Stone Age of the Ice Age," a cave with a representative collection of prehistoric animals that lived in North America over a period of 2,000,000 years, was announced by the Smithsonian Institution.

A short time before he was to have sailed with his wife for Canton, China, where he had sent funds for building his home, Wong Cong, 74-year-old Chinese merchant, of Los Angeles, California, was found strangled to death in his mansion.

Justice Robert Smith of the Supreme Court of Canada is retiring, having reached the age of 75, the statutory limit for judges. He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1927 after five years on the Ontario Supreme Court bench.

Lucan, Ontario, is on the "broad standard." Finding the customary method of interchanging inaccurate Harvey Higgins, local baker, swapped 400 loaves of bread for a horse owned by Charles Cropanzano. Payment will be on the installment plan.

Dr. Philip Rudolph Botha, LL.D., appointed South African Trade Commissioner in Ottawa will last April will return to the union to succeed W. Farrel as under-secretary for external affairs. It was announced. He may be succeeded at Ottawa by D. le Wal Meyer.

Suggestions for improving the circumstances of the civil hotel in Canada were laid before Prime Minister R. B. Bennett by a delegation representing the Canadian Federation for the Blind and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Details of the proposal were made public.

For his contribution to the art of killing gold, James J. Deany, Schuchman, Ont., mining engineer and Queen's University graduate, was presented with a medal of pure platinum by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The disc itself, with a diameter of three inches, has an intrinsic value of more than \$50.

Advanced Surgery

Transplantation of Parts of Organs From One Person To Another

Successful transplantation of parts of organs from one person to another was described by Dr. Harry B. Stone, associate professor of surgery, at the Johns Hopkins hospital.

The announcement was made by the Baltimore Star at an attendance at the meeting was restricted to the members of the club composed of distinguished physicians.

Surgeons. It was explained here for years been able to transplant skin from one part of the body to another in the same person but a transplantation of tissue from one person to another almost invariably resulted in death. The method described by Dr. Stone consisted of growing the tissue for a time outside the body in a culture medium made from the blood serum of the prospective recipient of the transplant.

The tissue, by the method, becomes adapted to its future host, it was stated, and when finally implanted in him grows quite normally and survives for an indefinite time. Only a few cells from the healthy donor are used, it was said, and in the normal person the missing tissue is readily replaced.

Less Water In St. Lawrence

The St. Lawrence River at Montreal in November was 14.5 inches lower than in any November since 1860, according to reports received from the Hydrographic service marine department, here. The levels of Lake Superior and Lake Ontario remain above former low records for November, while Huron and Erie dropped below.

Pilots Showed Skill

When two military planes met yesterday above Beaulieu Aerodrome at Pretoria, South Africa, recently they became locked, but with great skill the two pilots maneuvered their craft and brought them, still locked, to earth. One pilot was Captain Hector David, an experienced flyer, and the other was a young soldier.

Winnipeg Newspaper Union
Fashion

By Ruth Rogers



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School Children Menaced

Cougars On Vancouver Island Cause Much Uneasiness

Stories of cougars menacing school children in the Alberni district of Vancouver Island were told at the meeting of the Vancouver and Gulf Islands district of the British Columbia Furriers' Association.

In one instance, it was related, a mother heard a scream and ran out to find her child faced by a large cougar. In another a mother whose child walks two miles to school has to accompany her until she needs a walk which takes her the rest of the way. Another mother heard a roar from the school in the evening among with a gun to bring her little daughter home.

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Saskatchewan's Fire Clay

Used Exclusively For Locomotives On Both Railways

Saskatchewan fire clays manufactured in locomotive arches are used exclusively on the western lines of both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, according to information released by the industrial development branch of the department of railways, labor and industries.

Fire clay products alone of all the clay products industries of the province, was the one phase of clay manufacturing that has continued to show activity during the present depression period.

Due to the limitation of all forms of building, the manufacture of brick and tile for building purposes has practically stopped.

In 1922 refractory clay products, chiefly fire brick, fire clay blocks and shapes accounted for 77 per cent of the total production of clay products which amounted to \$108,728. This is a drop from \$166,257 for the previous year.

Not so long ago, Saskatchewan fire clays were imported from the United States practically its entire requirements of fire clay products. At present practically the entire demand is filled with the Saskatchewan product. — Regina Post.

High Cost Of Books

People Of Moderate Means Unable To Buy Them

A chronic complaint among book readers is the book prices are too high for the average purse. When the literary world is so full of it is the difference to good literature, the usual result is that its cost is prohibitive to all except the wealthy.

There is some foundation to this complaint against the high cost of reading. Popular novels cost on the average \$2, and many are priced higher. Biographical and autobiographical works, of which the past five years have produced many worthy ones, range in price from \$5 for single volume to \$10 and even \$25 when published in two or more volumes. The average price for other books is probably \$3.

If good books could be had for less money there is no doubt that more people of moderate means would have larger libraries. Under the prevailing market may poor but ardent book-lovers must exercise forbearance until the desired volumes make their inevitable way into the second-hand book stalls.

Arctic Air Route

Stefansson Predicts It Will Be Busy Route By 1943

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, noted Arctic explorer, predicts that before 1943, one of the busiest routes to Europe will be across the Arctic wastes.

Addressing University of Delaware students, he said the safest places for airplanes are the tropics and the Arctic and that the Arctic has the advantage of being the shortest air route across the Atlantic.

Because air is heaviest in the Arctic it will also be possible to carry ship-borne pay loads with less fuel, he said.

At top speed, a running horse is completely off the ground one fourth of the time.

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DIRECTS ADVERTISING PROGRAM

Richard G. Blomfield

President, Becham's Pills (Canada) Limited, who recently arrived from England to direct the operations of the company and its subsidiaries in Canada and the United States. A new aggressive Merchandising and Advertising program has just been announced by Mr. Blomfield.

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Idea Not Practical

British Government Not In Favor Of International Air Force

The British Government believes an international air force at the disposal of the League of Nations, as suggested by a certain school of disarmament thought, would be neither practical nor desirable.

Lord Londonderry, Secretary of "the Air for, made this announcement during the disarmament debate in the House of Lords, and followed it up with the declaration Great Britain could not easily contemplate creation of the League of Nations as a "super-state."

The league was an instrument for peace, and it did not exist for abolition of war by war, the minister said. Furthermore the league, under such a system, would require the full panoply of military equipment and sea, land and air forces, with a general staff.

What chance, he asked, would such a heterogeneous force stand against a powerful nation, which would be bombed Geneva? Again, there were powerful nations today which are not members of the League, and Great Britain could not easily contemplate creation of the League of Nations as a "super-state."

Lord Londonderry spoke in reply to a question asked by Lord Aldrich, regarding a naval, military and air forces of the nation, substitution of an international "police" force, transfer of all civil aircraft to an international authority.

The secretary for air castigated what he called "delicate fictions" of his speech on air armaments a week ago. All he had said, he explained, was the absence of general air disarmament. Great Britain could not indefinitely postpone completion of the home air defense scheme for 10 years.

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General Eoin O'Duffy Arrested After Clash With Blue Shirts And Police

Westport, Irish Free State.—Blue-shirted General Eoin O'Duffy, United Ireland party leader, was arrested Sunday after a clash between Blue Shirts and police in a dramatic new climax to Ireland's political warfare.

O'Duffy was arrested once, rescued by his followers, and then re-arrested after a hasty flight across a plowed field while his followers plowed field while his followers fought toward those who sought to jail him.

Driving toward Westport in his automobile to attend a United Ireland party meeting, the general was stopped by police and told he could go no further.

He climbed a fence, escaped across the fields to the other end of town and was met by an escort of 100 horsemen. Helmeted soldiers bearing rifles, gas masks and tear bombs patrolled the streets in motor lorries.

Police again met O'Duffy, supporting him he could not address the meeting, but a crowd of his supporters lifted him to a platform where he spoke briefly before soldiers and police fought their way through.

Protesting the striking of one of his followers, the general was borne in police batons which were surrounded by reinforcements when the crowd gathered again.

Almost immediately there was another sharp clash between O'Duffy men and supporters of President Eamon de Valera, whose Planná Fiail O'Duffy has consistently attacked.

Cries of the stamping horses and amid the "up O'Duffy" and "down with the Blue Shirts" the factions battled.

O'Duffy remained at the police barracks under detention.

He could not only a few words before police broke up the meeting.

"People of Ireland," he said, "I came here to speak to you and I have been arrested. I am still wearing a Blue Shirt and our cause will go on. Be calm and we shall win, although I may be in prison."

The Blue Shirt party was ordered banned last week by the government headed by President De Valera. A warrant was issued at that time, but the Blue Shirt leader stoutly maintained he was not in hiding and would continue his United Ireland party activities.

Ship Fish By Air Route

Edmonton, Alberta.—With a contract calling for transportation of 500,000 pounds of fish to the railroad this winter, pilots Grant McConchie and Ted Fields, United States Transport, plan to take off from the Edmonton airport for Peter Pond Lake in northern Saskatchewan.

No Cases For Court

Brandon, Man.—For the first time in years the non-jury season of the king's bench was to have been scheduled. The chief justice in Winnipeg was advised there was not a single case on the docket and so no judge attended.

Sir John Simon To Interview Diplomats On Arms Question

London, Eng.—Sir John Simon, the foreign secretary, will today interview diplomats touring European capitals for rapid-fire conversations aimed at finding a basis for operations of the League of Nations and the disarmament conference when they resume next month.

Sir John will go to Paris for two days and is expected then to see the French foreign minister, Joseph Poincaré.

Official reports that the Briton will talk with Premier Mussolini were given support by the announcement that Sir John and Lady Simon will spend this Christmas holidays at Capri and will travel to that resort by way of Rome.

Sir Eric Phipps, the British ambassador, meanwhile, arrived from Berlin to discuss the latest developments there in the arms deadlock.

Importance was attached to the possible Simon-Mussolini interview because the latter has demanded that the league be reformed so as to make it more representative of world opinion. This, it has been indicated, may

Spanish Revolt

Troops Succeed In Rounding Up

Revolutionists

Madrid, Spain.—Smokers of the revolt which burned over the weekend in many parts of Spain were being extinguished by the government. So far over 100 have been killed.

Jails were filled throughout the nation as troops continued to round up suspected revolutionists and temporary quarters were brought into use.

The general strike called by anarchists and Communists, continued in some provinces.

Guards found the first woman revolutionists in a raid on an Aranda street stronghold. Four women were arrested along with a band of rebels, who were armed with pistols under their outer coating. A quantity of ammunition was seized.

Scattered firing continued along streets as police broke up gatherings of persons in small groups.

At Gijón, extraordinary precautions were taken as the strike continued with extremist threatening. Premier Diego Martinez announced that those cabinet members would resign after meeting to wind up details of his work.

Former premier Alejandro Lerroux, whose cabinet resigned October 10, was expected to form another in short order.

Getting Trip To South Pole

Three Stowaways Discovered On

Admiral Byrd's Vessel

Aboard Admiral Byrd's Flagship, "The Endurance," stowaways for the South Pole—were discovered hiding in one of the lifeboats nine hours out of Wellington, as the ship's chief of admiral Richard E. Byrd steamed on her last lap to the Antarctic.

The youths were discovered at their respective stations and the tarpaulins were being removed from the boats, a yell came from boat No. 4—"Stowaway!"

The cover was torn off and two more appeared, crouching in the gear and blinking in the sudden light. For 19 hours they had lain cramped in the small boat.

To return them to port would cost the expedition 18 hours of the cruise, and Admiral Byrd ordered them as agreed to deck duty on the already overcrowded vessel.

Lumber Industry Booming

Ottawa, Ont.—British Columbia's lumber industry is booming. Alfred Husband, of Victoria, general manager of the Vancouver Island Transportation Company, said in an interview here, Mr. Husband, who will hold a "watching brief," as he termed it, on the highway transportation conference, attributed his province's lumber position to the preference established by the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa.

For Christmas Cheer

Men In Relief Camps To Receive

Part Of Pay Before Holiday

Ottawa, Ont.—The branch of the National Defence Department responsible for the administration of the relief camps for unemployed men has decided to inject some Christmas cheer into the lives of the men and during December the 7th earned allowance—20 cents a day—will be paid them in two instalments instead of one. Ordinarily the men receive their money allowance at the end of the month.

In December this will be given them about four or five days before Christmas with the balance on December 30.

Opportunity will be given to the men to take a Christmas holiday, but transportation will be at their own expense. About 180 such camps are now operating throughout the country, taking care of approximately 18,000 men.

Free State Loan Short

Fell Far Below Amount De Valera

Hoped

London, Eng.—In striking contrast to the success of loan issues by Canada and virtually all other parts of the Empire, this year, the Irish Free State's loan of \$30,000,000 was not fully subscribed when the lists were closed in London. Last-minute subscriptions included \$20,000 in funds controlled by the Free State courts of justice, \$250,000 from Galway, \$70,000 from Cardinal McEvoy, and huge sums from other subscribers.

The total received fell very far short of what President Eamon de Valera hoped to get, but by just how much is not known.

Northern Sea Route

Claims Saving On Livestock Shipped

Through Churchill

Saskatoon, Sask.—Saying that there was an estimated saving of \$437 on each head of livestock shipped to England through Port Churchill, over the cost of shipping by way of Montreal, J. C. Hackney, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers, has sent a letter to the board of trade regarding the construction of stock pens at Churchill. The council of the board of trade endorsed the proposal and will take steps to urge upon the government the needed construction.

Plads For Declaration

London, Eng.—A plea that the British government issue a public declaration on its disarmament policy recommending complete abolition within five years by all countries the types of armament at present forbidden to Germany, was made by Lord Cecil of Great Britain at a meeting of the general council of the League of Nations union.

WAR THREAT INTENSIFIED BY MUSSOLINI'S WARNING



BRITISH MINISTER OF DEFENCE

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Value Of Crops This Year May Be More Than Last Year

Ottawa, Ont.—With Canada's field crops all harvested and to a considerable extent sold, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that they were worth this year \$47,751,000 to the farmers. This was a preliminary estimate and was somewhat lower than the final estimates for the 1932 and 1931 crops.

The crops this year may yet exceed in value those of last year of the year before if prices improve. Friday's report showed that while the production was less than during the previous two years, prices had been bettered all along the line.

The total of Saskatchewan's field crops for 1933 is estimated at \$77,365,000, compared to 1932's total of \$84,415,000, and 1931's total of \$70,347,100. Saskatchewan's farm revenue this year was exceeded only by Ontario and Alberta.

Last year's final estimate gave the total value of all field crops at \$44,894,000. However, the preliminary estimate for last year was lower than this year, \$41,656,000. It was the advance in prices after the preliminary estimate.

The total value of the wheat crop is almost exactly the same in 1933 and 1932, the higher prices making up for the lower production.

For 1933 the estimate was \$123,500,000 and the 1932 total \$123,525,000. The total for 1932 was \$149,101,000.

World Police Plan

Motion In British House Is Drooped

As Impracticable

London, Eng.—Members of three parties united in the House of Commons in support of a motion by G. L. M. Mander, Liberal, for an international police force under the League of Nations.

He was supported by J. Sparke, Conservative, and Major C. R. Atter, Labour, but the motion was dropped after a vote of 100 to 100.

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Would Use Churchhill Route

Wheat Pool Would Ship Hundred Million Bushels If Costs Were Lowered

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in preferred areas available annually in normal years for shipment via Churchill if shipping facilities were reduced to a point where exportation with the Montreal route is possible, W. A. Urton, Duck Lake, director of the pool, told a special meeting of the board of trade at Prince Albert.

The pool, Mr. Urton said, is doing everything possible to encourage the development of the Churchill route. On the Brandon shipment this fall the pool lost money, he declared. The freight rate from Churchill to London was nine and three-quarter cents as against the rate of eight and one-half cents from Port Wilton, the cause of the rate war on the Great Lakes. The difference he said, more than offset the saving on the rail haul.

By preferred areas, Mr. Urton explained he meant the points where the rail rate to Churchill was equal or less than the rate to the Montreal. One-third of the elevators of the pool system are situated in these areas.

The pool has now 2,400,000 bushels of wheat in storage at Churchill, and there are many millions more bushels in elevators in that part of the province ready for movement via Churchill next year, if favorable rates can be secured, Mr. Urton said.

Mr. Urton agreed that the pool was to secure for the farmer a share of the economies possible when the Churchill route shipping costs are reduced to a point where savings are possible. He said that then, temporarily, farmers and shareholders in the pool enterprise, will be able to share in these extra earnings. Ultimately, he believed, wheat will be traded in on the basis of shipping through Churchill, and when this comes the savings will be put directly into the pockets of the producers.

Nazi Principle Units

Capital And Labor

Problems To Be Met According To Nazi Laws

Employers' federations in Germany industry ceased to exist when their leaders, at a meeting in Berlin, decided to dissolve and individually join the German Labor Front.

At the headquarters of Robert Ley, head of the Front, it was said that this does not mean that the "German employer" and "employee" have ceased to exist. As a logical development, however, of the Nazi principle, it was said "there are no longer any private interests" and all persons engaged in productive work should be united in one gigantic labor front based on comradeship and mutual respect.

It was explained that once all employers have joined the Front, the pool will naturally create an employers' subdivision for each industry so that employers' interests and problems will be met in the future as previously, but, "according to Nazi conceptions and laws."

This means, among other things, that lockouts will not be permitted. Findings of so-called "Labor Trustees" are to be binding upon both workers and employers.

Lots Of Business

Two negroes met, and in the ordinary course of conversation one said "How'd de business?"

"Business am good," answered the other. "Ah've bought a donkey for ten dollars, swapped it for a bicycle, swapped that for a mangle, swapped de mangle for a bedstead, an' ah said de bedstead for 'ten dollars."

"But you ain't made nothing on de deal!"

"No, sah! But look at de business ahm doin'!"

Roumania Takes Bread

In Roumania even the "staff of life" is being taxed. Loaves of bread taken on board along with all other supplies bear a special tax stamp according to Captain A. W. Griffin, the S.S. Ferryboat, which brought to Montreal a cargo of Roumanian rye taken aboard at Braila.

One Boy's Gossip

The first schoolboy "howlers" of the season are making their appearance. A nine-year-old boy has taken the lead with his classic definition of a "grass widow": "A grass widow," he wrote, "is the wife of a dead vegetarian."

Among the field roots commonly used on Canadian farms, carrots are the most firmly anchored in the soil.

W. N. U. 1922

RE-BUILDING OF ROME BRINGS TO LIGHT WEALTH OF HISTORY



Only since Mussolini ordered extensive excavations and the construction of new roads through Rome has it been possible to view with such apparent ease some of the historical landmarks in the city of the Caesars. Our picture, taken from one of the new roads, shows the Coliseum, the Capitol, the Arch of Titus, the Arch of Constantine, the Palatine.

World Peace Effort Gaining

Dr. Earle Bakewell Brings Encouraging News From Europe

Dr. Earle H. Bakewell, assistant administrative director of the European center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who has returned to New York from Europe, believes permanent peace is "nearer today than it was last year." He cited the relations of Germany and Poland as being improved, because Chancellor Adolf Hitler primarily is interested in domestic affairs. Success in the attempts to federate the Italian, Danubian and Baltic nations, he said, would be a major aid in maintaining the peace of Europe.

"Germany is chiefly occupied with her internal problems, and this has been true since Chancellor Hitler's ascendency to power," he explained. The German-Polish relations now are better than hitherto and Hitler wants to run his own country, Mr. Bakewell said. "But to satisfy internal public opinion, Hitler has been obliged to insist on equality of armament—and this the German nation must have ultimately, just as soon as mutual security is organized. No European country wants war, and we're nearer to permanent peace today than we were last year."

He recently attended the Fourth Balkan Conference at Salonica, Greece, where the attempt to form a federation or regional group of states was advanced. He thought that the Balkan Conference might be considered as a test which, to a large extent, would determine the chance of permanent world peace.

The present plan is for the federation of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Jugoslavia. This unity of security would have the combined political and economic strength of a major power, in his opinion. Two other separate unions in the offing are those of the grouping of the Baltic states and the Danubian states.

"These movements are the most encouraging steps toward peace now going on in Europe," he asserted, adding that this type of union had the greatest chance for success.

Should Have Effect

Cruelty to animals hereafter will be punished with deportation to a concentration camp and corporal punishment, according to an order by the Nazi Government of Brunswick and Anhalt. In cases of special ruthlessness, offenders are to be taken immediately to a concentration camp to receive a treatment that will kill animals.

Forcy—"Do you exercise after your bath, or before it?"

Gink—"After. I usually stop at the soap when I get out of the bath."

Under the N.R.A. code a married man who earns \$30 a week can now live on \$40 according to the Brundson Spin.

A study of geiter in Japan shows that only one Japanese in a million has this disease.

An analysis of Southern type apple trees shows that they show about nine different strains.

Fine Exhibit Of Nuts

Ontario Man Finds Canada Can Grow Many Species

Prospects Canada will some day produce crops of nuts, of many varieties sufficient to her own needs, are envisioned by George H. Carsan, whose exhibit of Canadian grown nuts at the Royal Winter Fair attracted considerable attention.

Conducting "experimental acres" at Inlington, near Toronto, Mr. Carsan has made a hobby of nut tree cultivation for several years. His problem is to grow trees and shrubs that will stand the Ontario winter and produce edible, easily crackable fruit ripening before the frost comes. At present most of the nuts entering into commerce for various purposes, principally as articles of food or sources of oil, are grown in semi-tropical countries of the warmer districts of Europe and Asia, although the modest filbert and the walnut are also produced in Britain.

Mr. Carsan has given a lot of attention to the improvement of the pecan, a close relation of the Canadian hickory and bitter nut all of the "carya" family. His Canadian varieties have also been brought to the point of perfection comparable with the imported varieties. By means of grafting and other technique of the horticulturist these species of kernelled fruits on the Carsan plantation have attained marketable quality and require only time to become of commercial quantity, in the opinion of the owner.

For his experiments at Inlington Mr. Carsan has searched Europe, Asia and the semi-tropics securing quite a collection of the hardier varieties of nut-producing trees and shrubs. Some of his imported stock came from Pennsylvania. His private nursery has now produced in the open, good crops of filberts, almonds and the edible chestnut, in addition to the walnut and pecan. He maintains there are few varieties of nuts in commerce that cannot eventually be grown with profit in Canada.

Mrs. Carsan, who had charge of the exhibit at the Winter Fair, in the absence of her husband, is equally enthusiastic in her claims for the future of the nut growing branch of agriculture in Canada.

No Chance For Escape

Runaways Convicts Cannot Hope To Get Away From French Prison

The convict ship "La Martiniere" crammed its heavily barred decks with its second cargo of banished prisoners in two months and sailed for the "dry guillotine" of French Guiana.

The human freight after two weeks of seasickness, will find itself 4,000 miles from the homeland with slight chance of ever seeing it again. They hemmed in by tropical jungles infested by snakes and wild animals, the voyagers will enjoy 673 who were shipped out of the island penitentiary here on September 29 for the same destination.

Gathered in large part from France's far-flung colonies of Africa and the Orient, the exiled convicts included Hindus, Arabs and Chinese, black men, brown and yellow mingled with Europeans of assorted nationality convicted of crimes committed on French soil.

A gigolo, condemned to exile for the slaying of a woman who had shared his affections with another, marched to the ship with hardened criminals who killed unmercifully for money. There were 250 convicts aboard, on the way they will be joined by 400 more from Algiers.

Tribes Has Young Chief

Ten-Year-Old Boy Chosen By Indian Women

Squaws and maidens of the Wolf Clan, one of seven Indian tribes living peacefully side by side on the Government Reservation at Coughnawaga, near Montreal, have chosen a 10-year-old boy as their new chief. The boy had nothing to say in the matter of the choice. The new chief, Little Joe Two Axe, the son of Grand Chief Diminick Teah-of-ho-ken, was chosen unanimously. He is a pure-blooded Indian, one of the main requisites for clan chieftainship. Heretofore, he has been known as Swat-sar-ah-ah-wannah.

Carsan, Venezuela, has a new electrically lighted fountain, featuring color effects in the national colors, blue, red, and yellow.

Germany's New Air Liner

Drigible Likely To Be Put Into Service In 1934

In five years of crossing the Atlantic the Graf Zeppelin has proved the case of the dirigible airship as a reasonably safe means of transportation with a speed superior to that of any surface ship that could be built. It is estimated that the LZ-128, which will have her trials and perhaps be put in commission in 1934, will be able to make the eastbound North Atlantic passage in forty to forty-two hours. Westbound her time, with the head winds that usually prevail, would be from sixty to sixty-five hours. In Aviation for November, Wolfgang Lambrecht, manager of the Aeronautical Division of the Hamburg-American Line, describes the great ship, work on which was started in February, 1932.

When completed, LZ-128 will measure 145 feet from gonicle to "shut top," and will have a length of 812 feet. Its capacity will be 7,070,000 cubic feet. The original airship designed by Count Von Zeppelin in 1910 was 420 feet long and had a capacity of 400,000 cubic feet. Dr. Eckener has always contended that for commercial purposes the airship must be much larger than the Graf Zeppelin. Passengers will be able to sleep in comfort and without any sea-sickness. She will have twenty-five staterooms and fifty berths, two groups of parlors and two promenade decks. The staterooms are to be provided with hot and cold water. A dining hall seating thirty-eight persons will be situated on a promenade deck with large windows. There will be a social hall and reading and smoking rooms. Bathrooms will not be lacking. The ship will be equipped with a comfortable than the earlier steamships that made the Atlantic passage in two to three weeks. The construction of the LZ-128 is designed to be fireproof, and although the sixteen gas compartments may be damaged by fire, when a fire is caused, trial flights are likely to be made with hydrogen—New York Times.

Russia Wants Big Things

Idea Seems To Be Size Rather Than Efficiency

Disaster on its twenty-first flight disclosed to the world the existence of an airplane in Russia built to carry great payloads. The craft had six engines and while details of its size were not fully revealed, it was big enough to have luggage and fuel compartments, as well as a cockpit built into its wings.

It is a curious fact that Russian designers sought to build a great airplane, but not a fast one. Russian talent has expressed itself in planning planes capable of transporting a great number of people. This new true during the first stages of aviation design, and it became inevitable trial during the World War, when Igor Sikorsky and other designers used by the czar the largest bombers used by the combatants. After the war for many years Soviet designers were devoted to building foreign technicians, chiefly German. Now that a new generation of Russian designers has grown up, the original line of experiment is being pushed more strongly than ever.

What quick of psychology makes the Russian think of flying in terms of big planes? The same, probably, that has led him to depend upon sheer size, instead of efficiency, in other things. Russian armies always were big and unmanageable, the revolution was vast and largely disorganized, he have the Soviet social reorganizing power, but the attempt to create a Russian industry. It was not for nothing that Russia used to be called the bear among nations—Detroit Free Press.

Ten Veterans Horses Left

Canada Sent 200,000 Oxygens During Great War

With the exception of two horses at Calgary, the eight war veteran horses which were shown at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, are the only horses remaining alive from the war which left Canada for overseas during the Great War. The fund inaugurated by Col. Hunter and directors of the Royal Winter Fair, for a memorial monument to war horses, has passed \$7,500, Col. Hunter said. It is proposed that if more contributions are received, similar memorial monuments will be placed in other cities which sent horses to the war.

Teacher—"This essay on 'My Mother' is just the same as your brother's."

Pupil—"Yes, Miss Brown, you see, we have the same mother."

The Guards Of London

Represents All That Is Glorious In Traditions Of British Army

Emil J. Buckett of New London, Connecticut, writing in the New York Herald Tribune, says:

"The guards of London stand in sentry duty in all the residences of the royal family, and while on that duty, merely ornamental representatives of all that is glorious in the traditions of the British army, close by these magic figures are their equally efficient foot guardsmen ready for any serious emergency with complete up-to-date equipment and service uniforms to be donned in an instant. As a matter of fact, any serious disorder, national or local, would see these same guards attired in neat khaki with modern weapons at hand.

There are two regiments of mounted guards, the Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, and five of the foot guards, most of these latter numbering two or three battalions. The foot guard regiments are placed as the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welch Guards.

No thing could be grander from a military point of view as these London regiments with their men of excellent physique, machine-like drill and their gleaming uniforms, are seen elsewhere in England today. The latter feature represents practically all that is left of the scarlet and blue which made so colorful the dress of the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welch Guards.

London would be to many by no means a dull and attractive place without these red and blue coated soldiers (the Royal Horse Guards wear blue), and ceremonies such as the changing of the colors and changing of the guard draw the attention of hundreds of thousands annually.

If the close guard of the British is a modern and generally unpretentious necessity as automobile traffic is to jeopardize the continuance of these regiments, reminders of all that is glorious in British military history and forbid such pageantry as changing of the guard on London's streets, it might be as well to divert such traffic to other paths while such ceremonies are being carried out."

Insurance Business Good

Figures Show Upward Trend Year Has Been Remarkable

With the best commercial month increase in life business since September, 1923—over four years ago—life insurance in Canada continues to show a steady upward trend. Figures issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau show a 5 per cent. increase in new paid-up or matured policies in 1924, as compared with October, 1923, Quebec with total sales over \$11,000,000, an up over 25 per cent. Ontario with \$23,606,000, up about 1 per cent.; British Columbia was up over 10 per cent.; and Prince Edward Island showed a remarkable increase of over 50 per cent.

Bringing High Prices

The price of the dime novel has gone up because commodore have gone in for collecting the old paper back thrillers. Charles Hugh of Brooklyn has a collection of dime novels on display at the annual Hobby, Antique and Collectors' Exposition in Chicago, said that collectors they sell for as high as \$25—on rare occasions \$1,000—to collectors.

War Against Butterflies

White butterflies have caused much heavy damage in New Zealand this season which were shown at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, are the only horses remaining alive from the war which left Canada for overseas during the Great War. The fund inaugurated by Col. Hunter and directors of the Royal Winter Fair, for a memorial monument to war horses, has passed \$7,500, Col. Hunter said. It is proposed that if more contributions are received, similar memorial monuments will be placed in other cities which sent horses to the war.

When a 1,500-year-old palace was unearthed at the ruins of Rapa, in Mesopotamia, archaeologists found that it had a fine swimming pool lined with brick.

For the first nine months of 1923 the amount of branded beef sold in Canada was 22,245,872 pounds, an increase of 7,062,871 pounds from the corresponding period of last year.

FANCIFUL FABLES



THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

Published in the interests of
Empress and District
\$2.50 to the United States
Subscription price \$2.00 per
year to any part of Canada
or Great Britain.

R. S. Sexton Proprietor A. Haskin

Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1934

We offer congratulations, although a little late, to Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Caldwell, of Cabri, on the birth of a son, December 23.

Mrs. Lyster arrived back from Cabri, on Monday night, where she had been to attend the funeral of the Rev. J. P. Horne.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McEachern returned from Calgary on Wednesday night. The health of Dr. McEachern is said to be much improved and there is now chance for his recovery.

The regular monthly meeting of United Church Ladies' Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Ellis, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 3 p.m.

Sgt. Gavey and Const. Dunlop, H.C.M.E., were visitors to town on Monday. Const. Dunlop, who is located at Jenner, is expecting to take the place of Const. Cameron, at Empress, this week.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the members of the United Church Board, and all friends who so kindly sent letters of sympathy, at the time of our recent bereavement.

—Mrs. Estella Lucy and family,
Long Beach, Calif., U.S.A.



The Use of Meat

Nature works with a large factor of safety. We have two lungs and two kidneys, yet it is possible for us to get along with one, or even a part of one of these. We should, therefore, not be too much impressed by statements as to the least amount of meat required in the diet, and presume that any excess is necessarily harmful.

So much is being said with regard to the value of vitamins and minerals that we are apt to forget that proteins are just as necessary as they ever were. Protein is needed in the diet of the growing child to provide

building material, and in that of the adult to replace worn out tissues. The growing child, because he is growing, requires relatively more protein than does the adult.

The sources of protein are meat, fish, fowl, eggs, milk, chicken, nuts, beans and other vegetables. The primary purpose of meat in the diet is to supply the body with protein. At the same time it does furnish minerals, fats and vitamins.

Although the foods we have mentioned do contain protein, the type of protein is not the same in any two foods. It has been found that the proteins from animal sources meet the needs of the body more completely than do the vegetable

proteins. For this reason, it is not advisable to rely upon vegetables entirely to meet the protein contents of the body.

It is desirable that meals be attractive. It is true that no one has died from a diet because the diet was merely monotonous. Our interest is in making life worth while, and in more existence, and part of making life worth while is to make meals enjoyable. Food that is eaten with relish, under pleasant surroundings, is more valuable in the nutrition of the body.

The flavor of the meat makes the meal more appetizing to most people. Without meat, meals are apt to be monotonous. There is no scientific evidence to

support the common critical statements made regarding meat, and as to the ill effects

—THE—

Empress Meat Market

Burns' Shamrock Brand

COOKED

HAM

SLICED

By the Pound

35c.

Patronize Your Local Butcher

which are attributed to its use in the diet.

Practically, it appears that the best way is to use milk in moderation as part of a balanced diet, secured through the use of a wide variety of foods. Meat once a day, replaced by fish or fowl according to the desire of the individual or family,

is a good rule to follow. Meat is an expensive food, and where the income is limited, care must be taken not to spend too much of the food budget on meat; cheaper cuts of meat, properly cooked, are just as valuable. It is much better to reduce the amount of meat than to diminish the quantity of milk and vegetables used.



HOW IS IT, JONES, you've such a small ash pile alongside of my big one?
Well, Brown, I only have the Best Coal it is possible to get.
Just Phone 88—THE EMPRESS LUMBER YARDS

FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

IN SHELF and HEAVY
HARDWARE

RADIOS and RADIO SUPPLIES, Etc.

SEE US

R. A. POOL

AGENT, BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL CO.

Brodies' Specials

Men's FLEECE-LINED SHIRTS and
DRAWERS, regular \$1.00 each,

65c.

Baker's Cocoa, 1 lb. tins, reg. 40c.
55c., Special, per tin
DILL PICKLES, 2 1-2 lb. size, Special per tin 25c.

Ontario WHITE BEANS, 21 lbs. for \$1.00

Squirrel Coconut Butter, 2 lb. tins 35c.

W. R. BRODIE

SPECIALS

8 ozs. VANILLA, with cup and saucer 50c.
Cross & Blackwell's Catsup 20c.
Evaporated Apples, package 40c.
Grey Jersey Gloves, per pair 25c.
Keen's Bulk Mustard, per lb. 50c.

DON. MacRAE



RATES \$1 and \$1.50 - WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

Auditor's Financial Statement
For the Year Ending December 31, 1933

Village of Empress, Province of Alberta

Auditor, G. M. MILLER, Empress, Alberta. Secretary-Treasurer, D. McEachern, Empress, Alberta. Amount of Bond, \$1,250.00. No. of Bond, 358166. Company: Railway Passengers Assurance Co. Date of Bond, January 1st, 1933. Bond renewed to January 1st, 1935. Has bond been changed during 1933? No. Name of Bank: Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Empress, Alta. Number of Verification Tax Notices mailed by Auditor, 10.

FORM G. SECTION 178, THE VILLAGE ACT

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Electors of the Village of Empress, will be held at the Municipal Building at seven o'clock p.m. on Monday the 5th day of February, 1934, for the discussion of the affairs of the Village; and that from eight o'clock p.m. to nine o'clock p.m. on the same day and at the same place, nominations for the office of Councillor will be received. ONE Councillor to be elected.

D. McEACHERN, Returning Officer.

Receipts	Payments
Balances, December 31, 1932—	Administration—Salary, Sec. Treas., 420.00;
Municipal account, in Bank, 2,780.85;	Audit fees, 10.00; Bond Premium, 3.00;
on hand, 7.40; Supp. Rev. Tax Trust Ac-	Printing, postage and stationery, 89.50;
count, 14.79; cash on hand, 14	Land titles office fees, 91.38; Telephone,
..... \$2,878.27	2.40; exchange, 32
Receipts on Account Municipal Taxation—	Protection of Person and Property—Fire
Municipal Taxes and Costs..... 1,408.07	protection..... 114.30
Advances and Charges Repaid—	Grants, Aid and Relief, Health and Sanita-
Aid and Relief..... 420.26	tion—Mother's allowance, 300.00; Old Age
Municipal Revenue Other Than Taxes—	Pension, 42.90; Sausages, 48.00; Medical
Dog Tags, 2.00; Cemetery fees, 37.50;	Health Officer, 74.50; Hospital and Sanita-
Commons-Supplementary Revenue, 2.00;	ry Charges, 32.50; Unemployed Relief,
School Arrears, 106.71; Use fire hose, 2.00	1,277.62
..... 150.74	Public Works—
Assets sold—Lots of land at 5.00 each..... 20.00	Streets, 56.35; Sidewalks, 57.35; Street
Sundry Receipts—Payment of food advan-	Lighting, 282.00; Wells, 25.80; Cemetery,
ces, 22.00; Payment on loan, 24.40	29.00; Repair to pump house and water
..... 47.90	tank, 16.75; Feed advance for water team,
Trust Taxes Received—Supp. Revenue..... 54.98	23.89; Cleaning nails from streets, 8.04
Outstanding Cheques or Overdrafts, Decem- 609.04
ber 31, 1933—Municipal..... 49.20	Trust Monies Remitted—Supp. Rev., 60.43;
	School Arrears, 101.86
	Balances Dec. 31, 1933—
	Supp. Rev. Tax Trust Ac-
	count, in Bank, 1,742.41; 18.10;
	Supp. Rev. Tax Trust Ac-
	count, 8.54
Total .. \$5,029.90	Total .. 5,029.90

Assets	Liabilities
Balances December 31, 1933 (Mun. only)—	Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, Dec. 31,
Bank balance Dec. 31, 1933 (Mun.) 1,738.81	(Municipal only)—Bank Overdraft..... 49.20
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1933 (Mun.) 14.18	Accounts payable.....
..... 18.18	Old Age Pension, 51.30; Mothers' Allow-
Municipal Taxes—Uncol. Dec. 31, 1933..... 46,100.00	ance, 1,084.90; Unemployed Relief, 88.00
Accounts receivable—Com. Supp. Rev., 72; 1,227.10
Refunds due for unemployed relief, 301.00	Uncollected Taxes, Dec. 31, 1933—
Fixed Assets—Property owned by Village, land, 400.00; Buildings, 1800.00; cemetery, 200.00	School, Revenue Taxes..... 1,652.32
..... 2,400.00	Collection not Remitted, Dec. 31, 1933—
Sundry Assets—Fire fighting equipment..... 300.00	Supp. Revenue Taxes..... 9.46
Trust Assets—Balances, December 31, 1933—	Balance Assets over Liabilities (surplus)..... 49,787.31
Supp. Rev. Tax Trust account in Bank, 8.54; Cash on hand, 92	
..... 9.46	
Uncollected Trust Taxes, December 31, 1933—	
Supplementary Revenue Taxes..... 1,652.32	
School Arrears..... 34,018.75	
Total .. 86,741.14	Total .. 86,741.14

Tax Statement

	Municipal	Supplementary	SCHOOL
Assessed Value for each Tax (net) Dollars only.....	133,610.00	26,800.00	32,547.00
Rate of Taxation (mills on the Dollar).....	13	4 1/2	
Current Taxes Levied (except School).....	2,008.65	128.11	
Uncollected Dec. 31, 1932, (inc. costs for arrears reported).....	41,273.90	1,488.85	32,547.54
Penalties and Costs added in 1933.....	4,130.04	180.52	1,574.92
Total Due.....	47,412.49	1,709.28	34,122.46
Collections in 1933, including Overdrafts.....	1,400.27	54.98	1,068.71
Discounts on Taxes in 1933.....	146.83		
Uncollected Taxes December 31, 1933.....	46,160.69	1,652.32	34,018.75
Trust Taxes Collected but not paid, or overpaid, at December 31, 1933.....		14.93	
Collected in 1933, as above.....		54.98	100.71
Total Due.....		69.91	100.71

Tax Sale Statement

Date Tax Notification Registered March 17, 1933, No. 1143
Number of parcels sold in 1933, Private sale, 5
Receipts from lands sold in 1933, private sale, 25.00
Total Tax sale receipts in 1933—
Credited to Municipal Taxes..... 25.00

Particulars of Assessment

Number of lots or parcels under taxation.....	381
Num. of lots or parcels exempt from tax.....	819
Total number of lots or parcels in Village.....	1200
Assessed Valuation—land only.....	\$65,510.00
Buildings and improvements at 60 2/3 of value.....	120,215.00
Electric Light and Power.....	4,800.10
.....	187,725.10
Less Statutory Exemptions as follows:	
Land.....	26,615.00
Buildings and improvements.....	16,800.00
.....	32,115.00
Net Assessment as per statement.....	\$145,610.10
Estimated Population of Village.....	800

Verification of Cash on Hand, at Dec. 31, 1933

Cash on hand as per Statement at Dec. 31, 1933.....	19.11
Cash received between Dec. 31, 1932, and date of this audit.....	5.00
Total.....	24.11
Less cash deposited in the Bank between December 31, 1932, and date of this Audit.....	18.91
Cash on hand actually counted by me at date of this Audit.....	6.20

Auditor's Certificate

I have audited the accounts of the Village of Empress, for the year ending December 31, 1933, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records.

The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the books and records of the Village, or from information supplied by officials of the Village, dated at Empress, Alberta, this 11th day of January, 1934.
Signed, G. M. MILLER, Auditor, Empress, Alberta

Dr. A. K. McNeill
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and
Surgeon

Phone 44

Office - - - Centre Street

DENTIST

Dr. DOWLER

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